THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b) The Government have accepted the proposal for introducing computer technology in the Supreme Court of India. The modalities for introducing computer technology are worked out by the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court Registry have stated that they have asked a Company, which submitted a feasibility report in the matter, to recommend the particular type of hardware that will suit the needs of the requiremnts of the Supreme Court and also the price that would be involved. The Supreme Court Registry are awaiting the information in this regard.

Third mine cut at Neyveli

*116. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time schedule has been laid to implement the third mine cut at Neyveli;

(b) what is the total quantity of lignite proposed to be mined per annum;

(c) how long will the already mapped out lignite seams, exploited at the present rate of mining, last; and

(d) whether Government have taken necessary steps to expedite the work on the third mine cut and avoid imminent escalation in costs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 11 million tonnes.

(c) At the present rate of extraction the lignite in the first and second mines of Neyveli Lignite Corporation would last for another 29 years and 40 years respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir. Feasibiltiy report prepared earlier is being updated.

Output of Crude

*117. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the output of crude through the drilling operations undertaken by ONGC during the last year and what output is expected during the current year;

(b) whether ONGC has a perspective plan for increasing the production of crude over the years; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) ONGC produced 27.86 MMT of crude oil during 1986-87. Their target for crude production during the current year is 27.624 MMT, which is expected to be realised.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. ONGC have prepared a long term plan till the year 2004-05. This envisages a base case scenario of production as follows:

1994-95	38.56 MMT
1999-2000	45.88 MMT
2004-2005	55.00 MMT

Central Projects in Amethi and Rai Barelly

*118. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of public sector Central projects sanctioned by Government for being installed in the Amethi and Rai Bareilly Parliamentary Constituencies during 1982-86;

(b) what is the total outlay for these different projects, project-wise; and

(c) what is the progress of each of the

projects; and the time and overruns, if any?

THE MINISTER OF USTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): to (c) As per available information dustan Aeronautics Ltd. Korwa Proj with an outlay of Rs.80.72 crores was tioned during this period in Amethi Co uency. The Project has already gone in oduction and is on schedule.

Resources of State Electricity B

*119. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJ

SHRI SHANKER SINGH A-GHELA:

Will the Minister of ENERG be pleased to state:

(a) whether the internal resonrce nerated by State Electricity Boards were about Rs. 315 crores in 198 came down to minus Rs. 33.24 crore 1985-86; and

(b) what precautions were taken this regard to prevent such a situation a with what outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TH DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN TH MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMAT SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) According to the figures compiled by the Central Electricity Authority the State Electricity Boards generated internal resources of the order of Rs. 325 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 477 crores in 1985-86, after adjustment of rural electrification subsidies of Rs. 732 crores for 1983-84 and Rs. 971 crores for 1985-86.

(b) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1984, State Electricity Boards are required to earn a surplus of not less than 3 per cent of the net fixed assets. The State authorities have been advised to capitalise interest during construction and to release promptly the outstanding rural electrification subsidies to the Boards.

Use of imported technology for capital goods

*120. PROF. CHANDRESH P. THAKUR:

SHRI KAPIL VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the effective use of recently Imported technology for the capital goods sector;

(b) what is the evidence of improvement, cost reduction and quality improvement in specific product groups affected thereby; and

(c) how far the same has helped in project exports from India, particularly its equipment component?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) A number of proposed for the import of modern technology for various capital goods items have been approved over the last 2 to 3 years. The import of technology in this sector is aimed at technological upgradation and widening of the product range to meet the demand from both domestic and export markets. It is also aimed at quality and productivity improvement, cost reduction and better use of raw materials. As this sector is capital and technology intensive, it usually takes two to three years for the projects to fructify. It may therefore be too early to quantify the results of recently imported technology in the capital goods sector. However, available evidence suggests that the Indian capital goods sector is getting increasingly diversified and sophisticated and is in position to produce a wide variety of items of high quality.

(c) No precise data is available that its import of technology for the capital goods sector to its impact on project exports from India, particularly its equipments component. However, it is reasonable to state that technological upgradation and modernisation widening of the product range, cost reduction and quality improvement would definitely help the country in improving its export potential of project exports.